

Yotal for the week. The Shadow of John Kelly.

Seventy or seventy-five thousand votes measure the length and the breadth of the shadow which John KELLY casts upon the Democratic party of the State of New York. So many votes he is able to take away from a regularly nominated Democratic candidate merely because that candidate is not personally satisfactory to him and is not under his control. This number of votes is sufficient to defeat the Democratic party whenever Mr. KELLY takes a fancy to divert them from its cambidates.

The power to defeat is often equivalent to the power to nominate. Mr. KELLY can thwart the electoral votes of the State of New York from being given to the candidate of the next National Democratic Convention. He can threaten to defeat one man after another until the Convention adopts his own candidate.

It is true that not even here in the city of New York is Mr. KELLY king. Of all the three candidates for Governor he received the smallest number of votes. Not only Gov. Roninson but even Mr. Connell recoived more. His power is a power for mischief, for evil to his own party; a power to destroy, not to build up.

Mr. Kelly conducted his campaign on the ground of passion and spite. His plea was a plea of personal hatred against Gov. Robin-BON. The Governor had vetced bills which Mr. KELLY wanted signed; he was an unruly Governor who would not obey the Comptreller of the city of New York. He had dared to have a mind of his own. The Governor had removed a county officer whom the people had elected by a large majority; just as if the majority by which an pflicer was elected was an answer to a tharge of malfeasance in office! Mr. KELLY did not show that the charges against this county officer were untrue; he did not show that they were not sustained by legal evidence; but he burst forth in a torrent of rage against the Governor for removing a man elected by Democratic votes.

The reflection of Gov. Rominson might have been opposed on principle, on high political and constitutional ground. He had expressed the opinion that the Police Commissioners, when on trial upon a charge of misdemeanor, had not a right to counsel. We had ourselves at one time nearly made up our mind to oppose and denounce his reelection on this ground; but we came to the conclusion that this error of opinion on a question of constitutional law, though of the gravest character, might be tolerated in him on account of his rare and many virtues, the more especially as he himself in practice-unlike the foolish and wrongheaded Mayor Coopen-in practice always admitted counsel, and gave them a respectful hearing.

Had Mr. KELLY based his hostility on such a reason, how different, how much more respectable, how much more elevated would have been his position! Now he stands forth as a man with a huge club in his hands, ready and able, at any time, on the merest whim or caprice, to knock the Democratic party in the head.

What is going to be the effect on the fortunes of the party? Less fatal, perhaps, than the power of TWEED, when its corrupt nature came to be understood, but still, we opine, very injurious. It degrades and debases the character of the party, in the State and in the nation. That so vast and unreasoning power exists within the party is calculated to repel intelligent men from its ranks. It must act powerfully to keep aloof the high-spirited young men just coming on the stage and taking sides in politics, from whom its numbers might be greatly augmented, and who would have constituted at once its strength and its pride. They cannot be expected to follow a leader who rushes upon the public stage with the ferocity of an enraged bull, maddened by a red flag, instead of presenting himself in the calm and commanding attitude of an enlightened, philosophic, reasoning statesman.

Just in proportion to the strength which Mr. KELLY has shown is the injury he has wrought to the Democratic party. It is a long, a large, and a dark shadow which he easts; and so long as it continues to rest upon the party its baleful influence will be soverely feit.

# The Rings Serve Notice on the People.

When the Supreme Court recently affirmed the constitutionality of the THURMAN act, requiring the Pacific railroads to provide for the gradual extinction of their indebtment to the United States by means of a staking fund, THE SEN predicted that the next step would be an attempt to repeal or to modify this law in their interest. But it was not supposed that they would have the effrontery, while the ink of that judgment was scarcely dry, to assail it, and to threaten legislation for its overthrow.

These corporations are indebted to the Supreme Court for a remarkable decision, whereby the interest on the loans of the Government is not made payable until the bonds mature in 1895 and 1896. They had peculiar reasons for being grateful to some of the Judges who made up the majority on that occasion. But the gratitude of corporations is a lively sense of favors to be recelved. Hence Mr. Huntingron, who recresents the Central Pacific, in a published latter over his own name, more than intirates that the decree affirming the const! tutionality of the Thuman act was procured by improper means!

He goes further, and proposes to circumvent the court through Congress, for he says: "The real difficulties are still to be met, and notwith

a. Bits is an repeal this striple breeding degradation." Having invoked the authority of the tighest indicial tribunal and lost their cause, these rich and powerful corporations row coolly serve notice that the Thurman not must be repealed. When the court falls from any motive to be always subservient to this insolent dictation, then it must be est aside, and Congress is informed that the best thing now to do "is to repeal this strife-breeding legislation." And by way of preparing for the work to come, money is freely used to cleet Republican Senators who are expected to obey the orders of this corrupt combination of corporate wealth, arrogance, and dancerous ascendancy.

The corporations have succeeded in beating Mr. Thurman, and a similar war will be mured against every Scientor who refuses to low down and worship the golden call. The l'acifle companies will not stand alone in the ight. All the great corporations, whether circetly connected with those railways or

no politics and no principle but the politics | for the abolition of the grinding impost on and principle that will bring the most money into their treasuries and augment the sources of their power. They seek to control the Government absolutely, and are festen a hold on Legislatures and Congressioual districts as the creatures of their ambitious designs.

Like the Rings which ruled during the era of Grantism, they may have distinct interests, but they are bound together by a tie that makes each ready to accept the cause of the other when assailed, and thus to present a united front against all opposition. Combined with the Ring chiefs, who are now shouting lustily for a third term, they together compose the most formidable array of corporate force the world has ever witnessed, solidified into a compact mass by avarice and by the lust of domination.

The issue between a government of corporations and railroad kings and a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, is thus brought upon us. All the false pretences of sectional strife, invented to obscure this living and threatening question, will soon disappear. The plain people cannot long be deceived by the artful hes of demagogues, hired by Rings to excite prejudice and passion. The farmers will find out that the election of certain Senators and Representatives does not mean, as is pretended, opposition to a solid South, but increase of the cost of transportation, increase of the power of corporations, increase of dividends on watered stocks, increase of accumulated capital, and decrease in the net price of agricultural products and the rewards of industry.

### The Money Burdens of Italy.

The recent proposition to increase the Italian army has drawn attention to the financial straits of the new kingdom, and the grievous weight of debt which already rests upon its shoulders. Not only the actual volume of these obligations, but their disproportion to the taxable capacity of the country forms one of the worst features in the unpromising condition of the Italian peninsula. Few persons realize how much more tolerable was the lot of the hardworking poor under the old petty despotisms than it is now in a united and liberal commonwealth. Nineteen years ago, in 1860, the national

cording to the latest returns published it this, in the first place, must be added the stated in round numbers at \$18,000,000. A very much heavier item must next be taken into account before the sum of the public burdens can be reached. We refer to the bonds issued by the communes and municipalities, which, at the end of the year 1877, exhibited an aggregate of more than \$140,000,000. Of course the bulk of the Italian communes are too poor less are they competent to assume local liabilities. Thus Armio, a community near it is unable, we are told, to pay. Even more the rural districts is the fact that some of the most populous cities are in extremely embarrassed circumstances, though perhaps none to so desperately ruinous a degree as Florence. The chief city of Tuscany, containing less than 170,000 souls, has borrowed thirty millions of dollars, and in the happiest event it cannot hope to receive much more than a third of this sum from the central Government, on the score of loss occasioned by the transfer of the capital to Rome. Naples, with a population of 450,000 (nearly equivalent in size to Brooklyn), has issued bonds for some \$21,000,000, a debt which, to foreigners, might seem entirely within her means. The truth is, however, that this city, one of the poorest in Europe, is on the brink of bankruptey. Venice, with 126,000 inhabitants, owes less than \$1,715,000; yet even this insignificant encumbrance strains its resources. Again, the seaport of Ancona, which numbers some 50,000 souls, has incuran indebtedness of less than \$1,200,000;

\$200,000. To appreciate the pressure of these burdens, we must look at the revenues appli-As to the provincial income and expenditure we have no data accessible, but we find that the whole amount annually raised and expended for communal purposes was \$98,000,000, according to the latest returns. Of this more than two-fifths, or upward of \$40,000,000, were absorbed by the interest of debt and other similar unproductive heads of outlay. Out of the remainder, less than \$10,000,000 could be assigned to nolice and sanitary care, only \$8,000,000 to education, and less than \$3,500,000 to the maintenance of the poor-these figures, be it remembered, representing the collective distursement for uch purposes of all the municipalities and communes of Italy. Let us look now at the national income, which, in 1877, according to he report published a few months ago, was \$245,000,000. Out of this sum \$84,000,000, as we have said, must be set aside for interest. and about \$49,000,000 more are required by the military budget. There remains \$116,000,000 with which to defray, besides the cost of collection and administration, all the legitimate and indispensable expenses pertaining to the oversight of nearly 30,000,000 souls. With such an exhibit it has proved, as a rule, impossible to avoid a cearly delicit. For a moment the Min-GHETTI ministry succeeded by immense and peristent effort in bringing the Income and outgo to a balance, but since the overthrow of the Moderates in 1876 Italy has constant y failed to meet her annual expenditures. Nor is this the worst element of the siteration. Not only are the taxes which produce the present revenue incapable of increase, but a prompt reduction seems necessary, f serious and widespread social calamity is

So intolerable are the oppressions of the tax gatherer that in the most fertile region of Europe, the broad valley of the Po, the mass of the population are barely able to keep body and soul together. It is n the richest districts of Lombardy that the awful scourge dinown as the pellagra, which seems to be a kind of leprosy, is most prevalent. Authorities, it seems, concur in ascribing this norrible discusse to an exclusive diet of Indian corn but of corn in bad condition, partially rotted, from having been stored before the grain was dried. The maindy is indisnutably increasing in intensity, and propngating itself throughout districts which were free from it before parliamentary govrument displaced the provious despotisms. This is due, of course, to nothing else but | pie, like all the others he encountered, treatthe grave augmentation of taxes, and to the | ed him with friendliness; perhaps because grist tax in particular, which reduces the as he is particular to mention, no missionroral poor to a state scarcely distinguish-

to be averted.

the inferior sorts of grain has recently been passed, and is is vaguely hoped to make up the shrinkage in revenue thence arising by an increase of the dues on sugar stretching out hands in all directions to and alcohols. Most of the experienced financiers, however, apprehend that a curtailed consumption of those staples will more than neutralize the expected gain, and | as follows: that a return to the dreadful oppression and cruelty of the grist tax will be unavoidable.

Indeed, there seems to be no cure for the constant shortcomings of the public income and the relentless pressure of taxation so long as the nation and the Government insist on keeping up an army of nearly 900,000 men. The fatal want of money, and the disastrous weakness and backwardness which it entails on the major part of the population, will never be remedied while the ountry continues to support its present uperfluous and preposterous military establishment.

#### Two New Explorers of Africa.

The opportunities for gaining distinction n African travel are fast passing away. cientific geography will soon have conquered the black continent. The merchant ed the missionary are already following the tracks made by the great explorers, and in a few years the man that has crossed Africa will be of no more consequence than one who has travelled from New York to San Francisco.

It is not quite so just yet, however. The ivilized world is still interested in African exploration, and disposed to accord some recognition of merit to those who thus undertake to advance the knowledge of mankind. This has lately been shown in England in the case of two travellers whose names, until recently, have hardly been known even to geographers. One of them is Dr. EMIL Holler, a native of Bohemia; the other, Major ALEXANDRE ALBERTO DE SERPA PINTO, of the Portuguese army.

Although young and poor Dr. HottB has aircady spent seven years in exploring the country north and south of the great Zambest River. He graduated in medicine at Prague in 1872 at the age of 25, and immediately set out for South Africa with only \$150 in his pocket. This did not suffice to take him to the diamond fields, and he had to borrow money after he landed; but when he reached the diggings his profession debt of Italy was less than \$488,000,000. Ac- | proved an unfailing resource. He adopted the plan of practising a while among the has been swellen to \$1,840,000,000, the interest | miners until his gains were sufficient to deupon which amounts to some \$84,000,000. To | fray the expense of a journey into the interior; then he would make the trip, and on provincial indebtment, which may be his return with his scientific collections, resume practice at the diamond fields, and thus acquire capital for another expedition. Notwithstanding his repeated absences, there was never any lack of paying patients

In this way the young Austrian physician made three important journeys. The first two were among the Bechuana tribes, and resulted in the acquisition of forty-seven cases of specimens illustrating the natural to meet even the Government tax, much | history and ethnography of the regions visited. The third and greatest was into the Zam-bosi country, and lasted twenty-one months. Come, with 510 inhabitants, owes \$12, which | Here Dr. Holub surveyed the great river itself with special care, making a chart on ominous than this excessive indigence in which every island, rapid, and inflowing creek is accurately laid down. Equal pains were taken to acquire an accurate knowledge of the intervening region between the diamond fields and the Zambesi, and Dr. Hearth measured the distances by counting every step he took on a march of 2,000 miles. He lost his gunpowder and quinine by the unfortunate sinking of one of his canoes in running a rapid; and then he fell very ill, so that for sixteen months he was compelled to lie still in the wilderness, attended only by his native servants.

In spite of his iliness he sent his men out to collect, and the forty-nine cases of specimens which he eventually brought to Cape Colony constitute, of themselves, a splendid museum of African zoölogy, mineralogy, and botany. Of beetles alone, there are 13,000 examples. A number of the so-called Bushmen engravings, on stone, are also included in the collection.

All this has been achieved by Dr. HOLUB yet is hard put to it to pay the interest on and without shedding a drop of human that amount. And finally, Perugia, the see blood. He did not find it necessary to shoot of a bishopric, and containing some 20,000 anybody, although he travelled among the inhabitants, about as large, in other words, | most savage tribes practically unprotected, as the city of Elizabeth, N.J., is plunged in | and at times too weak even to have fired a the greatest perplexities by a debt of gun in self-defence. This was the way in which LIVINGSTONE travelled; and it is worthy of note that when the principal king the Zambest region heard that Dr. cable to the several kinds of obligations. | HOLUB intended to visit his dominions he said: "Will be travel after the fashion of Monari? Then let him come, but not otherwise." MONABI is the native name for LIVINGSTONE. And the great explorer appears not only to have been Dr. Holub's exemplar in travel, but the first to turn his thoughts toward Airlea; for Col. H. YULE states in the Athenaum that when only thirteen years old young Holus taught the children of a widow lady for a stipend of about a dollar and a half a month in order to buy a cony of Livingstone's travels which he had noticed in a shop window,

Major Shapa Pinto, the other explorer we have mentioned, undertook his journey neross Africa under very different nuspices but, strangely enough, he seems to have uffered from want of money more than Dr Holler did. He was commissioned by the Portuguese authorities to cross the continent from the colonies of Portugal on the west coast to the Victoria Falls of the Zambest, and began his journey in May of last year. "Owing to circumstances alien to the wishes of the Government of his Majesty the King," he writes, "I performed my journey with scarcely any resources. I and my party had to live solely on the product of the chase from day to day, and thus, with occasional help from friendly natives. succeeded in accomplishing my difficult From the Victoria Falls, Major SERPA PINTO proceeded in a southeasterly direction through the Matabele Kingdom and the Transvani to Natal, and thus be-

ame one of the few who have passed over Africa from sea to sea. The object of the Portuguese officer's journey was a complete study of the river systems of the region he traversed. With sciences other than geography he occupied imself very little. No full account of his curney has yet appeared, but a number of nteresting facts concerning it are contained in a lotter addressed by Major Shrea Pinto a Lord Northbrook, as President of the

Royal Geographical Society of England. In this communication, the country exending from the inland highlands of Benguein to the Zambesi is pronounced the most suitable territory in all tropical Africa for European colonization. It is fertile, well watered, live thousand feet above the sea level, and healthy. In the eastern part of this region, which is clothed with elephanthaunted forests, the traveller discovered a tribe of a yellowish-white color, who called themselves the Mucassequeres. These peo-

not will make common cause. They have able from starvation. It is true that a law | Before Major banks Pinto's arrival in

England a report was circulated that in | mand for it. No barrier should be erected the wilds of Central Africa he had fallen in evening dress-swallow-tail coat and white pursuit. To the sons of laboring men this simply in a pair of trousers and shirt of saving them from the deadly effects and the report concerning them is explained

"Jose De Anchierra, the Portuguese explorer, has een a resident in Africa for eleven years, and holds as official position under the Portuguese Government. If is aided by the Portuguese authorities and is employed making scientific collections for the Zoslozical Museum in Lisbon. Dr. Engapuay, the Englishman, is simply a private explorer who travels about as he thinks propemakes up collections for sale on his own account, and not subsidized by any one. He has become inured to be bardships of his solutary life in the region where for the last five years be has been leading a by no means enviable existence. The positions of the two gentlemen are therefore very different. The dispusitions of the men are also different. Ascumenta does not consider that the fact of his living in the lovests of Africa should interfere in any way with his European makits. He acts, therefore, as he used to do when in Lon-lon or in Paris; wears his tail-coat and white neeking, and although away from civilized centres, revels in his scientific books, and manages to keep up his studies as though he were in Europe. Dr. Huapanaw, on the con-trary, has a taste for living in the bush in the same at as a native. Being a first-rate sportenen, he wanders in quite naturally to existence in these savage regions.

We have said that Major SERPA PINTO was charged chiefly with geographical exploration, to the exclusion of other branches of scientific research; but one of his observations in natural history is worthy of note. On the Upper Cuando River he met with two antelopes which lived habitually in the water like hippopotami. He thinks they represent species hitherto unknown.

## How to Please Women.

A young gentleman in Kentucky puts to us a question that would puzzle the wisest to answer. It is, in substance, How shall a young man make himself pleasing in the eyes of women? But, inasmuch as many of our youthful and mature readers also are probably interested in the same subject, we shall reply to the best of our ability.

This is the letter of our Kentucky friend: "Sim I wish you would give me some information of "Sin I wish you would give me some information on urtising. What is the best way to gain the favor of the dies? Is it good policy to call on them very often or to now them very consulcations attention? Is it not used to indifferent or independent? When in their company, ow aloud conversation? Should you talk on a subject indicate the line of talk away about anything." That should not like to do. I do not want to notice a subject

obsecs, and not take. What is your opinion? Young men ell me to the contrary.

"Here is another very important point: Should you assume that you have the good opinion of the ladies to start or, and be governed by that assumption to your attentions to them: or should you consider that you have no close in their thoughts as yet, but must bring about such place in their thoughts as yet, but must tring about such a state of things by your attentions? I have acied on the latter idea all along; and, besides working badly, it has caused me many jestious and gloomy thoughts on various occasions. I have concluded to take the former belief, to relieve my mind, if for nothing else. What do you say? On the whole, however, I would like you to give me any general information on the subject whatever you think best to know. I am a young man, 21 years and 4 months of age. I think I am educated, intelligent, and accomplished. I know I have tried hard to be so. When accomplished. I know I have tried hard to be so. Whom I was 14. I mastered the whole science of mathematics, besides astronomy and mechanics (Olastran's). Nevertheles, it seems that I had a better opinion of the lades before I commenced calling on them than atterward, which is now over a year. I had forgotten to ask you should you complime it a lady whether you are sincere onet, merely to please her? That I should not like to difer various reasons. However, any information will be very gladly received.

Abolassiss.

It is true, indeed, that a man may be master of the science of mathematics, be able to weigh the stars and calculate their orbits, and yet be an ignoramus in courtship. The qualities that engage the feminine heart are ant to be different from those which fit a man to be a good mathematician, though there is no reason why a mathematician should not also be a successful lover, provided he does not try to reduce sentiments to mathematical rules.

It is also true, as our correspondent says. that talk alone does not captivate the affections of a maiden. She may be entertained by the conversation of a clever man, and yet her tenderest thoughts may be resting all the time on one who is not fluent in words. You can't rule people's likes and dislikes, and they may form them without regard to a person's intellectual ability.

If, however, our Kentucky friend wishes to make himself an agreeable companion for ladies, we advise him to try to make his ompanionship of that sort that they will emember him pleasantly when he has left them. In order to do that, the best thing for him to try for is self-forgetfulness; and then when he wins feminine affections he will enov the delicious surprise of getting something he didn't expect.

What idea shall be act on in his coversation with ladies? None at all. Simply be interested in the subjects that interest them; for bough our Kentucky mathematician may hink that he has more important things to talk about than coming parties and picnies, perhaps he is wrong, and his interlocutors re right in making such topics prominent.

Experience has shown that the best method courting is behaving yourself in the way atural to you, and then when the fit time ones frankly and squarely expressing your entiments. The girl may reject you, as she as a right to do: but she will respect you. evertheless, and respect is a great thing.

# Apprenticeship to Trades Should be Enforced.

The refusal of most of our trades unions permit apprentices to be brought into he shops and factories they control has orne a fruit that should impressively teach he folly of attempting to regulate wages y making labor artificially scarce. The Hapse of our industry between 1873 and 879 had the effect to scatter skilled workmen from the manufacturing centres. The artial suspension of coal mining similarly ad the effect to diminish the mining popuation of each of the coal-producing States. Many of the miners settled on Government and; more of them went with their tools o Colorado and Utah. The sudden revival of industry this year encounters a

scarcity of labor. Had boys been systematically taken into our shops and factories, as apprentices for a term of years, they would now be matured men, skilled in trades and prepared to receive their share of the prosperity the country is entering on.

The trades unions, in their selfishness, would not suffer this reserve of American inpor to be created. The manufacturers, in their necessity, have been compelled to import it. They have sent agents to England to select skilled workmen and bring them to this country. There is even an importation of oal, iron, and copper miners. And the trades unions, which would not suffer their nembers' own sons to learn their fathers' usiness, have the bifter satisfaction of secing foreigners come here to compete with them for employment in high-priced work, while their children, for want of mechanical education, are left to the chance employment and low pay of unskilled labor.

The public has an interest in this question of apprenticeship quite as great as the trades unions have, if not greater. A sound condition of things requires a balance supply of labor should be equal to the de- I hours in each day

against this supply. It is the highest social with a Portuguese explorer wearing full | duty that boys be trained to some useful necktie-and an English zoologist attired duty is preëminent. It is the surest way sleeves. These gentlemen are described, of idleness-from becoming lonfers, blackguards, and eriminals. It is high time that the obligation of apprenticeship in all trades should be recognized by the State and provided for and enforced by statute.

### The Removal of Mr. Gumbleton.

One cannot help feeling a touch of sympathy for the amiable Mr. GUMBLETON in his fact that the people, by defeating him at the recent election, expressed their approval of Gov. Robinson's removal of him from

the chief ground of his denunciation of the Governor was emphatically rejected by the people.

At 3 o'clock Friday morning the steamer Champion was rushing through the water toward Charleston at the rate of ten and a half knots an hour. The sea was quiet, and the stars wore shining brightly overhead. The passengers were asleep in their staterooms. Suddenly the Captain heard a shout from the deck: "A sail ahead?" He ran to the wheel-too late. With a terrifle crash the iron ship struck the hampion on the starboard bow. The ill-fated steamer filled, settled, and plunged headforenost to the bottom. Of the sixteen passengers twelve were drowned-all or most of them in their staterooms. Of the fifty-seven lives on oard, thirty-one were lost.

A disaster of this sort on a clear, starlit night alls for the most rigorous investigation. The burden of explaining it rests upon the officers of the surviving ship, the Lady Octavia.

Opinions with regard to the effect of the elections upon the candidacy of GRANT are any and various. Some politicians and many four esteemed contemporaries held that the lepublican failure to carry New York makes GHANT a necessity; it must be carried, and he done can do it, they say. On the other hand, M. S. Quay, Secretary of State in Pennsylvania, a Ring chief and politician of acknowledged. agacity, tells the Philadelphia Times that Tuesday's elections have ended the GRANT usiness. Grant's chances are no better than if he were dead or had never been born." Mr. QUAY says nothing of this sort unadvisedly, He is the near friend and counseller of the CAMERONS, and this expression from him means that they are opposed to GRANT, which in turn means that the State will be against him in Convention. The family owns the votes of the State, and there are good family reasons for he nomination of Secretary Sherman. Mr. WAYNE MACVEAGH, being another kind of a man, has another kind of a reason for the same

opinion:

"The most significant fact in connection with the elections was that while every Northern State except New York had given the most decided Republican majorities, yet New York—the only State in which Gentinax, by common consent, was made the central figure for the Presidency in 1880—had faltered and for a second time declared against a third term for URANT."

But by far the most amusing declaration secured by the Times was the following from JOHN W. FRAZIER, " prime mover of the SHER-

MAN boom:"
"There is practically but one name before the natio to-day for President in 1880, and that is the name of John Sassans, and I would not be surprised to see his nomina-tion made unanimous on the first ballot. No man will be nominated by the Republicans who has the slightest tain upon his public or private character, and in addin to John Shrinkan being personally and officially pure rance company, every fron industry, and every cotto thousi bank for the transaction of financial interes be more tavorable to the election of Mr. Suruway a that of any other man. It looks to me as if a power nglitter than that of man was directing the affairs of th us to be so shaping events that the election of Jone DELWAN IS inevitable

Mr. FEAZIER is delightfully frank, but we hardly think Providence has so much to do with John Sherman's canvass as he imagines. The pet banks and the corporations will be with him as a matter of course; but it does not follow that Divine Providence and the people will go the same way.

Although Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. SHERI-DAN, in their annual reports, failed to make mention of the gallant and soldierly conduct of Capt. Donge, in marching to Payne's rescue at Milk Creek, Gen. GEORGE CROOK has not ignored it, but recently sent to Capt. Dodoe a letter of thanks, in which he said

Your recent gainst, vanid, and successful march and size to the repirt of Cart. Pays, and his command, or three by a largely shorter for the size with the successful march afford one an operation; which is some with the size of the si

This official recognition of a noble exploit is creditable to Crook as well as merited by Dodge. Saving the lives of one's comrades by imely rescue, in the face of perils, has always been held one of the most praiseworthy deeds that can be done by a soldier.

If the nights are clear toward the end of this week it will be worth while to keep a sharp cokout for meteors. Some very brilliant ones may be expected. About the 14th the earth cosses the path of the great November swarm. Three times in a century the meteors reach this crossing place at about the same time as the earth, and then, as in 1833 and 1866, the by seems ablaze with fire bails. There will be o such display this year, because the great body the meteors are in another part of their orbit and only a few straggiers will meet the earth. These meteors are chasing at the beels of Trathe's comet, and astronomore are trying to figare out the month and the day when the great planet Uranus, Neptune's brother sentinel on in frontiers of the solar system, arrested this ribe of nimless wanderers through space, and, his tremendous attraction, whirled them to a new orbit, and added them to the subjects his master, the Sun. They have already asertained that the year in which this happened was A. D. 126,

London has just been holding in the Crysal Palace its annual show of cats. This yearly festival brings together some of the fluest specinens in England of Toms, tabbies, tortoise cells, Turkish and Russian cats, tailloss Manxes, and long-haired Persians and Angoras. The late cat congress included no fewer than 266 delegates, divided into they classes to such refinements has fellnessience been pushed cocupying cages, furnished each with a cush on and a pan of milk. Some of the members of this convention, as the account of the Lonon Standard shows, were covered with honorsno had taken seven first prices; a second, that had gained six proces, including four consecuive annual silver cups, unfortunately died after he show was opened. The poet Popz remarks at thousands "die, and endow a college or a cat;" but here, to judge from the attentions laydud on puss the endowment is in lifetime. Such sums as \$200, \$500, and \$400 appeared as prices affixed to distinguished cats, and there were prizes for sheer heaviness, prizes for enuty, and even a prize for abnormal formaion, carried off by a seven-clawed cat. The lighest sense of eat humor is said to have been eveloped by a pair of Sumese kittens-no doubt cose for musical accomplishments; but these rystal Palace pets were well-bred, decorous sats, and wandering minstrels who riot and sing on back fences-those troubadours of the tribewere barred out.

To the Editor of The Sen-Shy Will you into now what is the best record for a six days they she becomes the cities in this country of in Ent-pet New York, Nov. 4

The best record is that of G. W. WALLER, who won the long-distance championship of the world by riding 1,404 miles and 6 laps on Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, 1879, in Agricultural Hall, etween production and consumption. The | London. The allowable riding time was 18

ME WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

Englishmen are in doubt what to think of the chances for an early dissolution of Parliament. Lord Hactington, the leader of the Opposition, in a recent specen at Manchester, said that the increased interest the people were taking in the speeches of leading men at public meetings, instead of waiting for the debates, showed that they had lost confidence t in the present Parliament. Whether this view be correct or not, an immediate dissolution is not anticipated. In the same speech Lord Harrington attacked the course of the Government without gloves. He particularly denounced the late oration of Lord Salisbury and the Berlin treaty, walch, he maintained, distress; but it is a curious and interesting | had brought neither peace nor honor. The foreign policy of the Government, he thinks, aimed at the preservation of Turkey if possible. If Turkey proves too rotten to be patched up, then Austria is to have the heritage of the Slav While Mr. KELLY polled a large vote, yet | principalities. This experiment, Lord Hartington points out, has been tried before, and it did not bring honor to Austria or to Europe In answer to the taunt of the Conservatives that

the Liberals had formulated no policy while denouncing the action of the Government, Lord Hartington declares that the Liberals are fully convinced that international obligations must be respected as long ns the circumstances under which they were undertaken remain unchanged. He is, however, of opinion that the foreign policy of England should not be an imitation of the poliey of any continental power, since her insular invasion from which no other European nation is free.

Such commonplace trash has seidem been heard in England, even from the lips of the most common place representatives of the shopkeeping interests.

As the 9th of November falls this year upon a

Sunday, the installation of the new Lord Mayor of London is to be celebrated on Morday. The acoming Lord Mayor is Sir Francis Truscott, and the usual procession is to conduct him in state from the Guildhall to Westminster where he is to be sworn in before the Barons of the Exchequer. In addition to the usual pageant there is to be a contingent of twenty men arrayed in silver plated armor, supplied by Sanger, the circus man, They are to form five groups of four each, and will ride at the head of the city livery companies wearing helmets emblazoned with city devices, outgoing Mayor has been making himself very obnoxious. At the Mansion House recently while hearing a summons for selling improper photographs, he pitched into Mr. Nottage, of the Aldermen. It appears that a Mr. Philpotts, a stationer in the city, was summoned for exposing for sale in his shop window certain photographs of Zulus. The Zulu dress is a very scanty one, and the defendant admitted that a portrait of a European in similar attire would be objectionable, but insisted that the English people wanted to see their enemies as they were and not in the tail coat and chimney pot of civilization. These photographs were published by the London Stereoscopic Company, in which Alderman Nottage is a large shareholder, and the Lord Mayor thought fit to denounce him as a person making money by

the publication of such pictures. The banquet at the Guildhall is to be held on Monday night, and Lord Beaconsfield has accented an invitation. It is usually at this ban quet that the Premier unfolds his future policy as well as defends his past.

As the outgoing Mayor objects to the nudity of the ordinary Zulu, an elaborately-clad wax figure of C-tywayo has just been added to Madame Tussaud's gallery. The fallen monarch stands upon a dais in an attitude of barbaric dignity, grasping in his right hand a long iron wand like that for merly used by him on State occasions, and wearing a handsome shawl and girdle of monkey and other skins, his sole ornament being a necklace of tigers' claws. Cetywayo forms part of a historic group, he himself being face to face with Sir Garnet Wolseley, while close by Lord Chelmsford is conversing with Sir Bartle Frere.

The introduction of sleeping cars into Engand has been followed by the addition of a dining car to certain trains. The innovation has been successful, and now some enterprising American talks of giving London a "tea bus" -that is, an omnibus in which ladies while out hopping can have a cup of tea and a biscuit. Any one who has ever ridden in a London omnibus will doubt the feasibility of such a project, as the jolting is as bad as that of a Broadway stage.

The committee in charge of the United Services Memorial to the late Prince Imperial nce that up to Oct. 15 the sum has been received from about 10,000 subscribers, in sums varying from a penny to a pound. These subscriptions have been received from all branches of the army and navy and from all ranks. In France a hawker's license has been refused to the Almanach du Voleur Illustré because a portrait of the late Prince which appears on the third page is headed "Le Prince Impérial." It is not easy to see what objection there can be to such a title now that he is dead, for he certainly was the Prince Imperial of France at one period. Prince Jarome Napulcon seems to be aspiring to the position of a competitor for the Presidency, and is reported to have surrounded himself with a semi-official household.

The devotees of yacht racing in England are beginning to gramble because the State does nothing to fester the growth of this pastime beyond presenting annually two \$500 cups to be sailed for in regattas. It is argued that since large sums are expended for cups and plates on the turf upon the ground that horse racing tends o improve the breed of horses, similar rewards should be held out to vachtsmen whose boats supply a school for the training of sailors for the navy. Complaint is a so made of the expenses of sacht racing. If a man owns a schooner of 200 tons and wins a first prize of \$500 he has to pay as much as \$250 to the crewf and if hew ins no prize at all, he has to pur at least \$100. These payments are aside from the wages of the crew, and it is probable that the Yacht Eneing Association will draw up some regulations on the subject before the opening of next season. The gross tonners of Logish yachts exceeding five tons is estimated at 100,000 tons. and the original cost is put down as at least

M. Emile Zola's new novel, "Nana," has appeared, and has been subjected to much adverse enticism. The plot is old and threadbare, and as already served for half the obscene effasions of medern times. At the end of the "Asommoir," the child of Gervalee by Lauther is described as a wreteried lettle imp, without any home or means of subsistence. At the berinning of "Nana" site reappears as a new star in the fleshly school of the Jenna, without any tires strical or other talent, but immensely successful as the sensuous representative of the Venus a Paris theatre while the nuclience is asserling upon the first night of a new piece, and the author is almost thresome in his minute description of the look of the house and of the more preminent speciators. The novel published in parts in the Voltage, is not all out yet; but the plot is already known and it will conquet the heroing over the usual downward course of her class. All Paris is at one time at her feet, and among others sho conquers a Chamber am of the recent Linters. smiles, when his stondy brother interferes and visits Nama only to sussimily on turn to the siren's charms. Brother mainter one in disgust shoots himself, and Nana's vices her first blood, Then she falls under the influence of a fourth-rate noter, who takes her and for while she masters for passion and re-turns to the same, where she makes a second success, but is soon forgotten for a fresher and more fashionable ctar. The book ouch a plot as this gives Zola every opportunity to include in his minute descriptions of misery processing its block and, indefine from the chapters atwill end with her suicide just at the moment

roady published, it will in no way fall behind "L'Assommoir," or "La Faute de l'Abbé Mouret," in prurient suggestivences or in indecency of microscopic detail. Zola new calls his school the "experimental," and he pretends to develop the character of the children from the vices and virtues of the parents. If a man has the gout, Zola believes that his son will wear large shoes, and his grandson still larger ones; and the present series of novels is to illustrate their development. If this theory of heredity be correct, it is distressing to contemplate the novels that will be produced by Zoh's grandson. Victor Hugo has been pitching into the author of "L'Assom-more" with all his usual vigor, and refuses to consider his novels as literary works at all. The ollowers of the realistic or experimental school are un in arms at such an insult to their high

priest. Cannes is more crowded than usual this season. The Empress of Russia and the three Grand Dukes who accompanied her occupied fine villas, and a large number of English noemen hired houses for the season. It was Lord Brougham who first made Cannes a fashionable resort, and the grateful inhabitants have honored his memory by a monument. The climate of Cannes is more equable than that of Nice. This is owing mainly to a range of hills, which protect the town from the land winds, while the sea breeze from the south does not even reach the lower heights, where the best villas are situated. The Czarewitch and the Czarevna, while on the way to Cannes, visited Paris, where they met the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Prince paid a visit to Sarah Bernhardt's studio, and found the fair sculptor hard at work on the Medea group, which she is making for the next salon. She also showed his Royal Highness the Bouffon group which she is finishing for he Princess, but she refuses as yet to deliver the two pictures she has painted for the Prince. alleging the necessity of further improvements The kittens which the Princess of Wales bought from Mile. Bernhardt at the French Charity Fair in London accompanied the royal couple

to Paris.

Adelina Patti has also revisited Paris, and M. Franchi gave a banquet in her honor, M. Halanguier of the Grand Opera being among the guests. A series of representations has been arranged for Madame Patti. She will visit Berlin, Dresden, Munich and Vienna during November, December, and January, after which she will return to Paris to fulfil her engagement with M. Merelli at the Galté. Patti is very anxlons about the recention the Parisians will give her. She says that the family of her former husband, the Marquis de Caux, are watching her conduct closely, and that the Faubourg St. Germain still cherishes its old prejudices against artists.

The American star, Miss Thursby, who scored such a great success in Paris, is to sail for home on the Baltic, and will sing in a series of concerts through the States under Maurice Strakosch's management.

The wild stock speculation which attracted so nuch attention in America has spread to Logdon and Paris. In London not only have all sorts of American securities advanced enormously, but the shares of English railroad companies have also made a large and sudden rise Business is reviving throughout Europe and returning prosperity is now the ery on every side. In Paris the Bourse has been very excited, and the amount of busihas been very excited, and the amount of business has greatly increased. The craze has resulted in the failure of M. Phillipart, who used to be President of the Credit Mobilier, and lately made himself conspicuous by his purchase of the Grand Hotel and his interview with Jay Gould. His new bank, the Europeanne, was at first thought to be involved to the extent of three or four million francs, but it has repadiated his transactions.

N. L. T.

# SUNBLAMS.

-The Sunday school people of this city will have an annual requiron at the Broadway Taberna-cle to-morrow evening, and their officers for the coming year will be elected. Drs. Schaff, Crosby, and Taylor, and Gen. Pisk are to speak.

-As if there were not already a sufficient variety of religious organizations in Brooklyn, a new one a announced. "Those who desire a reformation in ligious works, discarding hypocrisy and trivolity," are vited to cooperate with the movement. The promoters of the enterprise publish their desire "to become so uninted with a stirring minister volunteer." -Last Sunday night there was a great

right in a church at Pair Haven, Conn., in which a religious concert was going on, commemorative of the gather ing of the barvest. A large floral decoration, built on a wooden frame over the pulpit, crashed down. The people were distracted for a few moments, after which he voice of sacred song brought order out of contusion -A Brooklyn Sunday school, which re-

cently gave a semi-trainable entertainment for the bene-fit of its comewhat exhausted treasury, has now, after ederation the outlay of time and labor on the part of those who performed, and making no allowance for the expense of the costonies in which the performers arrayed themselves, the semitotal of the profits 80 cents

-In a manufacturing town in Connecticut a clergyman proudhed hist Stinday evening on the Apolis. Poter, selecting for his text that passage which speaks of senting of the words not and store. Then he plunger into the dead innuages, and gave his hearers the benefit or the passage first in Greek, then in Latin, and lastly in theires. When it is considered that a large impority this congregation is composed of factory hands, it is nev to see exactly how editying this gentleman's dis he took to quoting poetry, and fluished with impassions appeals to his andwaree to embrace the opportunity now offered them of setting out for heaven.

-A venerable gentleman of Rochester, ir. Educated Lyon, celebrates his eighty seventh birth-ay by presenting to the Home Mission Board of the Prestry to run Charch \$25,000. This is not to pay off and art of the present debt of the Board, but to be invested a United States four percents, and the interest to be excited to the support of five unissionaries. These ma-tenaries, who will each receive from the investment entaire, who will each receive from the investment Coverages are to consequently reports to the Brist course, Reclicater, and touckeep the consequencing terestid at their code. Herty the heped that how tolk we will be simplemented from some where sure, or 5280 a very win in the our missionary healthy enough as more being worth entrong by Indians. When the best error is assume in 1867, the Home Mission Board will make by the two whill please with the \$25,000. Indi-reshing of the best in the "over \$60,000 and outsided income \$75,24,000. The receipts from concernous in \$60.

- To-morrow is to be observed as a day of prayer moons the Years Men's threston Assessment and the churches taking an interest in them. A named of intention with a named of intention which was to be above seen things to the intention of estimated which was to be above seen their experience of estimated geniteting who are generally appared for this service and who have been somether. printed for this service, and who have been some the soft on daily to diversify or twents five years. It was some from the frequent days of the names of the state that find he soft in a year. Our status have in like first been familied by the service was a five transfer a work that. No risk in this was attending a gravital printer heads to had. They have bright in a gravital printer heads to had. They have bright to be let of it you may state at least to the transfer heads to the transfer heads to be let of it you had to be in a subset of a replace? For inspection, that you had beginned in a subset of a proper to moreover, that you had not daily the work of Alung Since Carrieds associations resocial of through to law grows markets of services a tree a rather and grandfathers, who are is important on the secretarious or youth.

The Sunday schools will study today